
Appendix D: Social, Economic and Historical Information Regarding Treaty Tribes

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**Appendix D: Social,
Economic and Historical
Information Regarding
Treaty Tribes**

Location: [source: American Indian Reservations and Trust Areas, 1996 (updated 2000)]

Hoh: The 443-acre reservation is located on the Pacific Coast of northern Washington. It lies within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park, and in the area of the Hoh River drainage system. The Hoh River empties into the Pacific and serves as the reservation's northern boundary. The Hoh Reservation is located in Jefferson County, Washington.

Location

Makah: The 27,950-acre reservation is located on the northwestern tip of Washington's Olympic Peninsula on Cape Flattery and Koitlah Point, across the Strait of San Juan de Fuca from Vancouver Island, Canada. The reservation lies 70 miles west of Port Angeles, WA and 17 miles from the nearest neighboring community, Sekiu, WA. Unlike many other tribes in the U.S., the Makah Tribe still holds title to a substantial portion of their ancestral land base, engendering a high degree of continuity in both place-oriented identity and subsistence practice (Sepez 2000). The Makah Reservation is located in Clallam County, WA

Quileute: The 700+-acre reservation lies within the Olympic National Park, on the south banks of the Quillayute River along the Pacific Ocean (NW Portland Area Indian Health Board and Governor's Office of Indian Affairs). The Quileute Reservation is located in Clallam County, Washington.

Quinault: The 208,150 acre reservation is located on the western shore of the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State. The reservation's western border is comprised of 27 miles of Pacific Ocean coastline. The northern boundary is primarily shared with the Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest. Private land holdings border the south and southeastern boundaries. The Quinault Reservation is located in Grays Harbor and Jefferson Counties, Washington.

**Usual and Accustomed
Fishing Areas**

Fishery Management Area (FMA):

Overall: Four Treaty Indian Tribes have USUAL AND ACCUSTOMED FISHING AREAS (U & A) within the EEZ. The location and extent of the U & A for each tribe have been identified by court ruling and federal regulations.

The Makah U & A has been found to extend from the Strait of Juan de Fuca “out into the ocean to an area known as Swiftsure and then south along the Pacific Ocean to an area intermediate to Ozette Village and the Quileute Reservation.” 384 F. Supp. 312 at 364 (W.D. Wash. 1974). A western boundary has also been determined by the court at about 40 miles offshore at longitude 125 degrees W. 730 F.2d. 1314 at 1318 (9th Cir. 1984).

The court described the Hoh U & A as follows: “In treaty times the usual and accustomed fishing places of the Quileute and Hoh Indians included the entire Hoh river system and the Quillayute, Dickey, Bogachiel, Calawah, Soleduck, Queets, and Quinault River systems.” 384 F. Supp 312 at 359.

The court’s findings for the Quileute tribe are as follows: “Before, during and after treaty times, the usual and accustomed fishing places of the Quileute and Hoh Indians included the Hoh River from the mouth to its uppermost reaches, its tributary creeks, and Quileute River and its tributary creeks, Dickey River, Soleduck River, Bogachiel River, Calawah River, Lake Dickey, Pleasant Lake, Lake Ozette, and the adjacent tidewater and salt-water areas.” 384 F. Supp. 312 at 372.

The Quinault Indian Nation’s U & A are described to include waters adjacent to their territory, which for fishing purposes include the area from the Clearwater-Queets River system to Grays Harbor. 384 F. Supp. 312 at 374.

The court has not specified a western boundary for the Hoh, Quileute or Quinault. In 1986, NMFS published in its halibut regulations specific coordinates for tribal fishing in the ocean, which included western boundaries. In 1987, NMFS included these same areas in the ocean salmon regulations. The boundaries have not changed in these regulations since then. In 1996 when NMFS first published regulations governing Pacific Coast treaty Indian groundfish fishing in the Exclusive Economic Zone, it established the previously-described areas as the U & A for the four tribes. NMFS specified that the boundaries of a tribe’s fishing area may be revised as ordered by a Federal court. These U & A are as follows:

Hoh: The tribe’s usual and accustomed fishing areas within the FMA is between 47°54'18" North Latitude (Quillayute River)

and 47°21'00" North Latitude (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" West Longitude.

Makah: Washington state statistical area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" North Latitude (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" West Longitude

Quileute: That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" North Latitude (Sand Point) and 47°31'42" North Latitude (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" West Longitude

Quinault: That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" North Latitude (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" North Latitude (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" West Longitude

Pre-Treaty Fishing Practices

Pre-Treaty Fishing Practices:

Overall: (Boldt Decision) In pre-treaty times, Indian settlements were widely dispersed throughout Western Washington. A lot of local diversity in the availability and importance of specific animal, plant and mineral resources was used for food and artifacts. But one common cultural characteristic among all of these Indians was the almost universal and generally paramount dependence upon the products of an aquatic economy to sustain the Indian way of life. Fish were vital to the Indian diet. They also played an important role in their religious life. Fish constituted a major element of their trade and economy.

Hoh: (Boldt) Prior to the treaties they had devised fish taking techniques adaptable for a variety of water and weather conditions. They constructed artificial falls by placing hemlock logs across the smaller streams. During periods of high water they would catch salmon below the falls with special falls nets. They observed certain rituals to assure continued fish runs. In treaty times, the usual and accustomed fishing places of the tribe included the entire Hoh River system and the Quillayute, Dickey, Bogachiel, Calawah, Soleduck, Queets and Quinault river systems.

Makah: Lived in 5 villages that were occupied all year long (Neah Bay, Ozette, Biheda, Tsoo-yess, and Why-atch). Temporary residences were at locations that attracted people seasonally. These places allowed Makahs to harvest and process special food resources, like halibut or summer salmon.

Makahs had a type of lifestyle that made use of the abundant resources of the ocean, the tidelands, the forests, and the rivers. Makah fishermen and sea mammal hunters harvested the bounty of the ocean, and used a fixed referent navigation system to travel far from the sight of land in large cedar canoes. They would hunt whales in the open ocean, especially gray and humpback whales, though archaeological evidence indicates that other varieties of whales were used as well. Archaeological data also indicate that the Makah people have hunted whales for some 2,000 years before the present. Other sea mammals were important to Makahs in ancient times. In addition to hunting whales, Makahs pursued a variety of seals, as well as sea otters.

(Boldt Decision) Makah wealth, power and maintenance of NW coast culture patterns were achieved by and dependent upon a thriving commercial maritime economy which was well established prior to 1855. The Makah Indians, prior to treaty times, were primarily a seafaring people who spent their lives either on the water or close to the shore. Most of their subsistence came from the sea where they fished for salmon, halibut and other fish, and hunted for whale and seal. The excess of what they needed for their own consumption was traded to other tribes for many of the raw materials and some of the finished articles used in the daily and ceremonial life of the village. A special feature of the Makah environment was a rich supply of halibut to which the Makah had access by virtue of ownership of lucrative fishing banks respected by competing tribes, a highly developed technology capable of efficiently harvesting the resource, and intensive processing and marketing of the finished product. At the time of the treaties, the Makahs relied more heavily on halibut than on salmon or steelhead for their diet and trade. The Makah imported their basic needs such as housing materials and ocean-going canoes used for sea mammal hunting and ocean fishing because of the peculiarly rich resources available to them in their ocean territories, primarily halibut and whale. In addition to the marine products which the Makahs consumed themselves and sold to their Indians in order to buy native goods, they produced a considerable surplus for sale to non-Indians.

(Boldt Decision) The Makah's usual and accustomed fishing places prior to treaty time included the waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Port Crescent (near Port Angeles) extending out into the ocean to an area known as Swiftsure and then south

along the Pacific Coast to an area intermediate to Ozette Village and the Quileute Reservation, as well as the rivers along the strait of Juan de Fuca and down the Pacific shore starting at the Elwha River and including the Lyre River, Twin River, Pysht River, Hoko River, Sekiu River, Sooes River, Waatch River, Big River, and Ozette River and Lake Ozette.

Quileute: The culture was centered around the ocean, river, and forest. Whales, seals, and other marine animals were hunted and the rivers were fished for Quileute subsistence. The last whaling days were held in 1910; the last seal days were in 1955. Canoes were used for the ocean or river. (Boldt) At the time of the treaty the Quileute (including the Hoh) relied primarily on salmon and steelhead taken in their long and extensive river systems. These Indians were able to take canoes far up into the foothills country by following the river system, not only to take salmon and steelhead, but also to hunt land game in the foothills. The reliance on fish as a food staple is reflected in their calendar. Quileute Indian names for some months are related to fish or fishing activities. They include: "Beginning of the spawning of the steelhead salmon" or "time for silver salmon" etc. Quileutes used to fish in rivers, lakes and the ocean and that the fishing grounds in the river were used by individual families and those in the lakes and ocean were used in common. Fish were caught with drag nets, scoop nets and fish traps, fish baskets, dip nets, spears, hooks and lines. Quileute aboriginal fishing gear included a stake trap stretching across a stream with open spaces at intervals in which dip nets were suspended; triangular fish traps which often could catch a canoe-load of fish at a time; and sloping dams across a river along which dip or bag nets were suspended from the downstream side into which the fish would jump in their attempts to get over the dam.

Before, during and after treaty times, the usual and accustomed fishing places of the Quileute (and Hoh) Indians included the Hoh River from the mouth to its uppermost reaches, its tributary creeks, the Quileute River and its tributary creeks, Dickey River, Soleduck River, Bogachiel River, Calawah River, Lake Dickey, Pleasant Lake, Lake Ozette, and the adjacent tidewater and saltwater areas. In aboriginal times the Quileute Indians utilized fishing weirs where salmon were caught along the Quillayute River. Along the adjacent Pacific Coast Quileutes caught smelt, bass, puggy, codfish, halibut, flatfish, bullheads,

devilfish, shark, herring, sardines, sturgeons, seal, sea lion, porpoise and whale.

Quinault: (Boldt Decision) the usual and accustomed fishing places of the Quinault people within the case areas at treaty time included the following rivers and streams: Clearwater, Queets, Salmon, Quinault (including Lake Quinault and the Upper Quinault tributaries), Raft, Moclips, Copalis, and Joe Creek. Ocean fisheries were utilized in the waters adjacent to their territory.

Fishing Practices at the Time of the Treaties
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Fishing Practices at the Time of the Treaties:

Overall: (Lane, PhD) The sea and waterways provided major advantages to Indian existence. The Indians invariably lived next to waterways, traveled upon them, and depended on the resources of the waters for their major livelihood. Some of the coastal groups engaged in marine hunting on the open sea and in the straits. Saltwater and/or freshwater fishing was actively pursued by virtually every adult male throughout the area. Fishing was the universal male occupation.

The water resources were rich, but again there was tremendous local diversity. Types of marine life differed in the open sea, in bays, rivers and lakes. Topographic features such as depth of water and nature of bottom or shoreline predicated presence or absence of specific species in a given locale.

Availability varied not only from area to area, but also seasonally. This depended not only on presence or absence of a given species in local waters at different times of the year, but also on seasonal availability of suitable bait. Furthermore, storms, rough seas, and fog made fishing impossible at certain times. In addition to area and seasonal variations, there was considerable fluctuation in abundance and availability from year to year. Some of this was regular and predictable, as in the case of runs of certain species and races of salmon. Other causes were erratic, such as flooding and alterations in watercourses.

Insofar as food was concerned, the native habitat provided limited land resources and rich marine resources. The latter were unevenly distributed over space and time. Their successful and efficient utilization required an intimate knowledge of local environments and the locally available

species and a repertoire of specialized taking techniques. In the case of fishing, gear and techniques were specific not only to a species but also to water conditions.

Fishing methods varied according to the locale but generally included trapping, dip-netting, gill-netting, reef-netting, trolling, long-lining, jigging, set-lining, impounding, gaffing, spearing, harpooning, raking and so on. Species of fish taken, varying according to locale, included salmon and steelhead, halibut, cod, flounder, ling cod, rockfish, herring, smelt, eulachon, dogfish, trout, and many others. Throughout most of the area salmon was the staple food and the most important single food resource available to the native population. Western Washington tribes traded fish with each other and with tribes across the Cascade Mountains during treaty times.

The initial effect of the influx of non-Indians into western Washington was to increase the demand for fish both for local consumption and for export. Almost all of this demand, including that for export, relied on Indians to supply the fish. Non-Indians did not engage as fishing competitors on any scale until the late 1870's.

Available evidence suggests that Indian fishing increased in pre-treaty decade for three major reasons: (1) to accommodate increased demands for local non-Indian consumption and for export; (2) to provide money for the purchase of introduced commodities like calico, flour, and molasses; and (3) to obtain substitute non-Indian goods for native products no longer available because of non-Indian movement into the area.

The role of fishing in the native economy was more readily appreciated although the intricacies of the native exchange systems and the social role of cooperative enterprises were probably not realized. What was clear was that the Indians depended upon fishing for their livelihood and that they could not be removed from their fisheries without destroying them.

In a report dated 3/4/1854, George Gibbs made a number of suggestions and recommendations relative to the treaties to be negotiated in Washington Territory. He commented in part (Gibbs 1967: 28): "To remove the Indians altogether into any one district is impracticable, for the western verge has been reached. To throw the fishing tribes of the coast back upon the

interior, even were the measure possible, would destroy them;...”

Customary use rights varied according to the type of locale and the gear being used. The deeper saltwater areas, the Sound, the straits, and the open sea, served as public thoroughfares, and as such, were used as fishing areas by anyone traveling through such waters. However, both within the straits and off the west coast in the open sea there were halibut banks known to the Indians, used by them, and claimed as private property.

Furthermore, techniques such as spearing or trolling in saltwater which involved individual effort were not regulated or controlled by anyone else.

Hoh: The principal fisheries of the Hoh branch of the Quileute were on the Hoh River from its upper reaches to its mouth and on the tributaries thereto. The saltwater fisheries were in the area adjacent to Hoh Territory. The Hoh were primarily dependent on salmon for their staple food. Although they had a summer troll fishery in the coastal water, they relied on the fall runs in the river for their winter stores. The upriver fisheries were of strategic importance.

Makah: Ownership of halibut banks was held in the name of the chief as steward for his local kin group and retainers. There is evidence of Makah refusal to permit white fishermen access to privately owned fishing areas. Michael Simmons, who helped Governor Stevens negotiate all the treaties in western Washington, and who subsequently had the important career in the Indian Service, wrote of the Makah in his 1858 annual report as Indian Agent for Puget Sound district (Simmons 1858: 583): “Four gentlemen from California, have taken claims and established a trading post and fishery at Waada. They have been there for about nine months and have uniformly treated the Indians well; bought all the fish and oil they could bring for sale, (these Indians catch many whales) at liberal prices, yet they refuse to let them fish on the banks.”

Quileute: The principal fisheries were Ozette Lake, Lake Dickey, the Dickey River, Quileute River, Hoh River, and their tributaries, as well as the saltwater adjacent to their territory. They were primarily dependent on salmon for their staple food.

Quinault: The principal fisheries were the Quinault River, Queets River, Raft River, Moclips R. Other streams included the Copalis R., Joe Creek, Humptulips R., Chenois Creek, Hoquiam R., Wishkah R. and Chehalis R. The Quinault people also fished in the ocean areas adjacent to their villages, Taholah and Queets.

Treaties Affecting Tribes

Treaties Affecting Tribes:

Overall: (Lane) The Indians had received constant assurances from white settlers and from government representatives that they would be compensated for lands which were being settled on and for loss or destruction of native property incident to white settlement. The Indians were concerned that these things be done by mutual agreement. (NPS/Tribes of the Olympics) In 1853, when Washington Territory was formed, Governor Isaac Stevens, superintendent for Indian Affairs, was anxious to extinguish Indian title to lands in the territory through treaties. On the Peninsula, Stevens set aside three reservations under the three treaties: the Skokomish, Quinault and Makah reservations. However, those who were expected to move away from their homes refused to go; and eventually smaller reservations were established for the three S'Klallam tribes, the Hoh tribe, the Quileute tribe, as well as the Chehalis tribe. The treaties ceded tribal land to the U.S. Government in exchange for promises. Some of the promises included the continuance of fishing, shell fishing, and other resource acquisition.

The treaties negotiated between northwest tribes and Washington Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens in 1854 and 1855 are the foundational documents in the current government to government relationship of these tribes with the U.S. Authorized by Congress, the main purpose of Steven's treaty-making efforts was to provide a legal basis for extinguishing Indian land title, clearing the way for white settlement, and enabling statehood for Washington (Trafzer 1986).

(Sepez 2000) The various treaties share many attributes, most importantly, the division of tribal lands between those ceded to the U.S. and those reserved for the tribes. In addition to provisions regarding payments to the tribes, penalties for alcohol use, and the release of slaves (where relevant), the Stevens treaties included certain rights to continue hunting and fishing on ceded lands outside of the reservation. The standard

hunting and fishing rights language used in most of the treaties reads:

“The right of taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the United States, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands.”

Stevens Treaties in Washington State affecting coastal tribes:

Date	Treaty	Tribes Included	Ratifying Statue
January 31, 1855	Treaty of Neah Bay	Makah	12 Stat. 939
July 1, 1855	Treaty of Olympia	Hoh, Quileute, Quinault	12 Stat. 971

Hoh: The Hoh were included as a band of the Quil-leh-ute in the Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855. The Hoh Tribe or Band of Indians is composed primarily of descendants of the Hoh, an 1855 geographical division of the Quileutes. The Hoh Indian Reservation was established in order to enable this branch of the Quileute Tribe to remain at their valuable fisheries.

Makah: The Treaty of Neah Bay with the U.S. Government in 1855 established the reservation. The Makah Indian Tribe is composed primarily of descendants of the 1855 villages of Neah, Waatch, Tsoo-yess, and Osett. In this treaty, Makahs gave up territory while maintaining particular rights, like whale and seal hunting, and fishing in usual and accustomed areas. (Boldt)The treaty commissioners were aware of the commercial nature and value of the Makah maritime economy and promised the Makah that the government would assist them in developing their maritime industry. Governor Stevens found the Makah not much concerned about their land, apart from village sites, burial sites, and certain other locations, but greatly concerned about their marine hunting and fishing rights. Much of the official record of the treaty negotiations deal with this. Stevens found it necessary to reassure the Makah that the government did not intend to stop them from marine hunting and fishing but in fact would help them to develop these pursuits.

(Lane) At treaty times and in the decades immediately preceding and subsequent to the treaty, the Makah engaged in extensive trade based on a commercial maritime economy.

Governor Stevens appreciated the commercial nature and value of the Makah marine hunting and fishing economy and that the treaty assured the Makah of government aid in developing these pursuits.

The treaty with the Makah stands out from the other Stevens treaties in two ways. First, the words “and of whaling or sealing” were inserted into the standard language about the right of taking fish and usual and accustomed grounds, reflecting the importance of these activities to this particular tribe. Second, during the treaty negotiations, Makahs clearly stated their reliance on the bounty of the sea for survival, indicating that the ocean waters were a more important part of their territory than the land. One Makah chief, Tsekauwtl, is recorded as saying: “I want the sea. That is my country” (in Collins 1996). The Tribe received assurances from Governor Stevens that, far from hindering their access to the sea, he would send them equipment (barrels, kettles, lines, and fishing implements) to enhance their fisheries (Seeman 1986).

Quileute: Parties to the Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855 and another one a year later. The Quileute Tribe of Indians is composed primarily of descendants of the Quil-leh-ute and other bands of Indians residing on the watershed of the Quileute and Hoh River systems.

Quinalt: The reservation was created as a result of the homeland reserved during the negotiations of the Quinalt River Treaty of 1855 that the tribes ceded over one million acres. The Quinalt Indian Nation is comprised of Quinalt, Queets, Quileute, Hoh, Shoalwater, Chehalis, Cowlitz and Chinook ancestors.

Post-Treaty Fishing Practices

Post-Treaty Fishing Practices:

Hoh: The fishing practices of the tribal members have been continuous since pre-Treaty times to the present day in the same places.

Makah: Government efforts to alter the hunting and fishing-oriented lifeways of the Makah are evident beginning with the immediate post-treaty period, characterized by repeated attempts to convert the tribe into agriculturalists (Sepez 2000). Instead of honoring Stevens’ commitment to send fishing and whaling equipment, the U.S. government sent tools for farming. Overseen by a series of government Indian Agents, the focus on

agriculture was part of a larger program designed to extinguish Indian cultural practices deemed “uncivilized”, and promote a way of life that replicated Euro-American ideals.

The Makah were fishermen, seal hunters and whalers, who from the resources of the ocean and strait received a high return for their labors; no particular attempt was made to further these activities. The local soil was unsuitable for farming and could not be extensively cultivated. Farming was a civilized occupation and therefore to be encouraged. (Colson 1953). Although the unsuitability of the local soils for farming did not deter the government from pursuing this part of their program, the lack of results certainly deterred Makah from taking up this new approach to producing food. Instead of tilling the soil, Makahs are said to have taken the farm implements sent by the government and reshaped them into something useful in the local environment. Pitchforks were re-shaped into halibut hooks (Media Resource Associates 1994).

Quileute:

Quinalt: The fishing practices of the tribal members have been continuous since pre-Treaty times to the present day in the same places.

Treaty Rights Litigation

Treaty Rights Litigation:

Overall:

- *U.S. v. Washington*, 384 F. Supp. (Boldt Decision) in 1974, with numerous sub-proceedings from 1974-present
- *Washington v. Fishing Vessels Assn.*, 433, U.S. 658, 667 (1979)
- *Rafeedie Decision* pertaining to shellfish in a sub-proceeding of *U.S. v. Washington*
- Sub-proceeding 83-9 in *U.S. v. Washington* – inter-tribal allocation of the ocean Treaty troll salmon quotas
- Sub-proceeding 86-5 in *U.S. v. Washington* – inter-tribal allocation of all twenty tribes in *U.S. v. Washington* over the allocation of salmon

Hoh: *U.S. v. Washington* including the numerous sub-proceedings

Hoh Indian Tribe v. Baldrige, 522 F. Supp., 683 (W.D. Wash. 1981) – lawsuit in 1981 filed against the Secretary of Commerce over the conservation and allocation of Washington coastal coho runs

Makah: Makah whiting case
Makah whaling litigation
Makah U&A boundaries in *U.S. v. Washington* (1977)

Quileute:

Quinault: *Mason v. Sams*, 5 F. 2nd 255 (W.D. Wash. 1925)
Pioneer Packing v. Winslow, 159 Wash. 655, 294 P. 557 (1930)
Quinault Indian Tribe v. State of Washington, Docket No. 33434, Thurston County Superior Court, 1964.
U.S. v. Washington, 384, F. Supp.312 (1974)
Washington v. Fishing Vessels Assn., 443 U.S. 658 (1979)
Hoh v. Baldrige, 522 F. Supp., 683 (W.D. Wash. 1981)

Tribes Currently Fish for

Tribes Currently Fish for:

Hoh: The Hoh Tribe harvest shellfish, smelt, sturgeon, sablefish, rockfish, Dungeness crab, salmon (spring, summer fall chinook, and fall coho), steelhead, trout, and halibut within their U & A

Makah: The Makah Tribe harvest halibut, whiting, rockfish, ling cod, sablefish, flatfish, salmon, steelhead, sturgeon, shellfish, groundfish, and gray whales within their U & A.

Quileute: The Quileute Tribe harvest halibut, Dungeness crab, sablefish, salmon, steelhead, trout, ling cod, rockfish, flatfish, groundfish, and shellfish within their U & A.

Quinault: The Quinault Indian Nation harvest Dungeness crab, salmon (spring, summer, fall chinook, coho, sockeye, chum in several rivers and Chinook and coho in the ocean salmon troll fishery), halibut, steelhead (winter run and summer run), eulachon, trout, smelt, ling cod, rockfish, sablefish, sturgeon, flatfish, groundfish, albacore tuna, and shellfish (including razor clams) within their U & A.

Community Description

Community Description:**Population:**

- Overall: Washington State Population is 5,894,121 (Census 2000)
- US Population is 281,421,900 (Census 2000).
- American Indian and Alaska Native persons make up 1.6% of Washington population and 0.9% of US population (Census 2000)
- Clallam County: 64,525 (2000 Census) and 56,494 (1990 Census). Clallam County had 2,695 American Indian and Alaska Natives in 1990 and 3,303 in 2000 making up 5.1% of the county population.
- Grays Harbor County: 67, 194 (2000 Census).
- Jefferson County: 25, 953 (2000 Census)

Hoh: 147, Tribal enrollment figures for 1977-1998 (Tiller and Chase 1999)

Makah: 2,300, Tribal enrollment figures for 1977-1998 (Tiller and Chase 1999)

Quileute: 706, Tribal enrollment figures for 1977-1998 (Tiller and Chase 1999)

Quinalt: 2,217, Tribal enrollment figures for 1977-1998 (Tiller and Chase 1999)

Income:

Overall: Median household money income, 1997 model-based estimate for Washington State is \$41,715 with 10.2% of persons below poverty. Washington's per capita income for 1999 was \$30,380. Median household money income, 1997 model-based estimate for US, was \$37,000 with 13.3% persons below poverty. Clallam County median household income was \$25,434 (1990 Census) and per capita income of \$12,798 (1990 Census). Clallam's per capita income is \$19,517 for 2000. The median family income is \$44,381. Grays Harbor median household money income, 1997 model-based estimate, is \$31,091 with 16.2% persons below poverty. (2000 Census)

Hoh:

Makah:

Quileute:

Quinault:

Poverty Status:

Overall: Washington's poverty status in 1999 with families is 7.3% and 10.6% for individuals. Clallam County's poverty in 1999 with families is at 8.9% (2000 Census) and 12.5% with individuals. Jefferson County's poverty in 1999 with families is at 7.2% and 11.3% with individuals. Grays Harbor County's poverty in 1999 with families is at 11.9% and 16.1% with individuals.

Hoh: 34.6% with families and 42% for individuals (2000 Census)

Makah: 26.8% with families and 31.3% for individuals (2000 Census)

Quileute: 37.3% with families and 34.5% for individuals (2000 Census)

Quinault: 27.3% with families and 31.5% for individuals (2000 Census)

Economy:

Hoh: Most is derived from fishing and shell fishing (NPS/Tribes of the Olympics). (EDA) The tribe operates a fish hatchery program.

Makah: (NPS/Tribes of the Olympics) The major tribal economy is fishing, which has been severely impacted in recent years. (EDA). The fishing industry represents the most important aspect of the Makah's economy. Presently, about 110 tribal members find full-time employment in fishing for salmon, halibut, whiting, other groundfish, and sea urchins. A fish buying and processing plant employs another 25 members.

Quileute: (NPS/Tribes of the Olympics) The main economy is fishing and they market and process salmon at their seafood company.

Quinault: (NPS/Tribes of the Olympics) The tribe has its own seafood processing plant established in 1961 that processes a variety of seafood products. It markets products under the label "*Quinault Pride*". The tribe also owns a marina in Ocean Shores.

Labor Force Status:

Hoh: (1990 Census) Persons 16 years and over 70
In labor force: 41

Makah:

Quileute:

Quinault:

Infrastructure:

Hoh:

Makah: Makah have a marina which opened in 1997. It is open year round and consists of 200 slips, ranging from 30' to 70'. The marina is also capable of mooring vessels up to 200' in length. Each slip has running water and full electrical service. A waste water pump out station is also located at the marina. The marina is available to all for a rate.

Quileute:

Quinault: The tribe has its own seafood processing plant established in 1961 that processes seafood products. It markets a variety of seafood products under the label "*Quinault Pride*". This facility is located in Taholah, WA. The tribe also owns a receiving facility in the city of Aberdeen, WA. The tribe also owns a marina in Ocean Shores.

Source: Jim Harp, personal communication

With references located in the book "*Land of the Quinault*", pub. 1990 by the Quinault Indian Nation, and; comments from Craig Bowhay (NWIFC)